



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

*Smallpox in Arkansas.*LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *October 4, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report concerning smallpox in Arkansas: Twenty cases have been reported on the plantation of J. M. Gracie, in Jefferson County; 6 cases on the plantations of J. K. Thibaul and J. R. Frazer, 8 miles southeast of Little Rock, and several cases on plantations about 2 miles east of Wrightsville, Pulaski County.

Cases of smallpox have been occasionally reported along the line of the Choctaw and Memphis Railway in course of construction from here to the Indian Territory. The disease has been of a mild type, and on that account has not occasioned the fear which seems to be necessary to cause proper steps to be taken to eradicate it. The cases on the plantations near Little Rock are exclusively among negroes. Some of them have not been confined to the house but have been picking cotton in the fields with gangs of other pickers, while pickers who live in houses where there are severe cases go to the fields and work with others. No official action has been taken to control the disease in this county.

Respectfully, yours,

L. P. GIBSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Vessels from Cuba and Porto Rico arriving at Baltimore during the week ended October 7, 1899.

BALTIMORE, MD, *October 7, 1899.*

SIR: I respectfully transmit the following statement of vessels which have entered at the port of Baltimore from ports in Cuba and Porto Rico during the week ended October 7, 1899:

Date.	Nationality.	Name of vessel.	Where from.	Date of sailing.	Nature of cargo.
Oct. 2	Norwegian.....	Steamship Hermann Wedel Jarlsberg.	Daiquiri.....	Sept. 24	Ore.
Oct. 4	British.....	Steamship Armstor	Santiago de Cuba.....	Sept. 26	Ore, tobacco, and wood.

Respectfully, yours,

JNO. R. KING,

*Acting Deputy Collector.**Sanitary report from Ponce.*PONCE, PORTO RICO, *September 25, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended September 23. Also mortality statistics for the two weeks ended on the same date.

The weekly report of infectious diseases this week shows only 1 case of typhoid fever and 3 cases of chicken pox. The general health of Ponce continues as before.

Nothing of interest has occurred among the shipping during the week. The steamer *Maria Herrera* came in from Cuba, but as she had been disinfected at Santiago and carried only immunes, she was admitted to pratique.

Respectfully, yours,

C. H. LAVINDER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.